

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1841.

For City Intelligence and Arrivals at the Hotels see last page.

See an interesting debate in the Senate on the bill to exempt Household Property from sale on Execution, on our last page.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'Common Sense' is all right, of course; but we think nothing more need be urged in favor of the right of inheritance until something further is offered on the other side.

'Honesty,' on the same subject, is reserved for future use.

'A Secretary,' who wishes to discuss Mr. Spencer's Report is informed that we prefer not to engage in that discussion at present. Should the Legislature adjourn without disposing of the subject, we will endeavor to make room for a few brief, temperate, clear-speaking articles on each side of that question.

RECAPITULATION OF CITY ABUSES, EXPENSES, AND PATRONAGE.

We have, in several preceding numbers of this paper, with a view to show the enormous patronage now exercised by our City Government, given a few brief notices of the number of office-holders and of persons receiving pay or some kind of compensation in some of the departments under it, in order to account for the unprecedented amount of taxation to which this City is now subjected, and to show that, to a very great extent, this patronage and taxation are not only unnecessary and unjust to the resident citizens, but that, in a moral and political point of view, the effect is decidedly bad upon the character of our population, and that it is fraught with evil consequences as regards the future prosperity of our city.

Any reform in this respect must necessarily be achieved by our representatives in the Common Council. And we repeat, that it is on that account we improve this opportunity, just previous to the organization of a new Council, to make these inquiries and to publish the results; not only to stimulate the Whig Members fearlessly to undertake the Herculean task, but to enlighten the public mind on a subject that has hitherto received but very little attention, and to prepare it to sustain those men who have the courage to undertake the enterprise and the perseverance to carry it through. The time is apparently unpropitious, as there is now no political excitement; but we have selected and preferred it on that account. Experience has satisfied us that political excitement and party discipline are too powerful to be resisted by any considerations of individual interest or public expediency on the eve of an election, and that the only hope of getting political passions to attend to either is to address them when the success of the political party to which they belong is not at stake. So glaring are the abuses and the extravagances of the present Government of the City, that no man need desire a wider field of furor than the credit of having produced a reform in its administration.

Before we enter upon the examination of the City debt—the items and matters of which it is compounded—and the funding system, it may be well to recapitulate the result of our investigation in the cases that we have slightly examined.

The salaries alone actually paid out of the City Treasury, if the Night Watch be included, amount to at least \$400,000. This will appear from the following summary:

Night Watch	\$234,000
Courts of Law	60,000
Alms-House	30,000
Police	38,000
Commissioners, Superintendents, Inspectors, Clerks and Agents (not enumerated) say	40,000
Total	\$402,000

This estimate does not include the wages of the host of laborers and mechanics employed by the Corporation in the public yards, and about the public buildings, piers and docks, in cleaning the streets, and laying pipe. What an enormous sum to be paid for salaries, and a portion only of the wages of labor for the Corporation—a sum at least equal to the whole amount of the taxes ten years ago, and nearly so to what they ought to be now. It is from this cause that our taxes now amount to a million and a half of dollars annually, and are constantly increasing. Is it possible that there can be the least necessity of such waste and extravagance, or that the owners of the property, the tax-payers in the first instance, will longer submit to it?

It is quite impossible to make an estimate of the numbers that thus feed at the public crib; nor is it very important, so long as we know the amount of the expense. We once heard the remark made by a very intelligent man, that "at least one man in five of the dominant political party in this city was either directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, supported by the public." We thought the remark extravagant at the time, but after examining the subject we are inclined to believe that it is rather below the true estimate. But the greatest evil, much greater than the expense, whatever it may be, is the accumulation of patronage thereby given to the city authorities. This immense patronage, in the hands of reckless and unscrupulous political partisans, and being brought to bear directly upon the interests of so large a proportion of our citizens, is nearly irresistible. "It makes the meat it feeds on!" and it bids fair not only to perpetuate but to increase present abuses, unless it is promptly diminished.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.—Many of our citizens were yesterday thrown into considerable excitement by a rumor which was current throughout the city that a letter had been received here directly from Bermuda, stating that the President had arrived at that place, after a long and terrible but ultimately successful contest with an island of ice. We regret to say that we can trace this rumor to no reliable source. Some of our contemporaries may be more fortunate; but we believe it will prove to have been a pure fabrication, having not a shadow of authority. We think there has been no arrival from Bermuda at this port since that of the British brig Bermudiana on the 29th of April, having sailed on the 21st. The President, it will be recollected, left here on the 10th of March, and had therefore been out more than forty days when the Bermudiana sailed. The brig Oronto, said to have brought this letter which caused so much excitement yesterday, is from the coast of Africa via Barbadoes. She did not touch at Bermuda, and of course could have brought thence no advices.

A passenger from Baltimore in the afternoon train of cars reports that the Captain of a vessel just arrived at that port is said to have picked up, when twelve days out, fragments of a wreck, supposed to have belonged to the President. But little reliance, we apprehend, can be placed upon this rumor. Notwithstanding the various discordant rumors which have been current, the fate of this steamer remains as completely as ever a subject of the most vague and painful conjecture.

The Forger Mitchell.—It seems that the vigilance of the Montreal Police has at last led to the capture of this notorious ex-Member of Congress, still more celebrated for his remarkable financial operations. He was taken by Captain Cornu at Longue Point, a few miles from Montreal. The Herald says that, in order to avoid detection, he attempted to throw about \$20,000 of his ill-gotten money into the St. Lawrence. We doubt greatly whether the Canadian authorities will think fit to order his surrender to our Government.

Hon. LINS BANKER has been returned elected to Congress by four majority. His opponent, William Smith, (also Opp.) resigns his seat in the Senate and contests Mr. Bank's return on the ground of bad votes.

Michigan had one newspaper 18 years ago, now 35.

WHIG REPORT.—THE PRINTING.—In January, 1840, Edwin C. Wood was succeeded and Thurlow Weed appointed State Printer of New-York. Some weeks since Mr. E. J. PORTER of this City submitted to the Assembly a Resolution requiring Mr. Weed to report to that body the amount of printing done by him for the State and the prices charged therefor. The Assembly considered this resolution and so amended it as to require Mr. Weed to report the titles of the several documents, &c. printed by him, the number of copies, the price charged by him for the execution of the work, and the amount which Mr. Wood would have been entitled to charge, and of course would have charged, for the same work, had he been continued State Printer, or which any other man would have been entitled to who executed the printing under the contract made with Mr. Wood on behalf of the State by Messrs. Wright, Flagg & Co., former State Officers. The Van Buren Members not only voted against this amendment, but actually voted against their own resolution because it had been so amended. It prevailed, however.

Mr. Weed's Report was made to the Assembly on the 28th ult. and exhibits the following facts:

Whole amount charged for State Printing by Mr. Wood, \$61,000 75;

Amount which would have been charged for the same by Mr. Wood, had he been continued State Printer, or which any other man would have been entitled to who executed the printing under the contract made with Mr. Wood on behalf of the State by Messrs. Wright, Flagg & Co., former State Officers. The Van Buren Members not only voted against this amendment, but actually voted against their own resolution because it had been so amended. It prevailed, however.

In other words, Mr. Weed has charged the State for Printing less than two-thirds as much under a Whig contract as Mr. Wood would have been entitled to under his Regency contract, though the journeymen's wages for Printing are higher now than they were when Mr. Wood's contract was made. These facts need no comment. We add a few items from this official Report:

No. Copies.	Name of Document.	Wood's price.	Crowell's do.
1430	An. Report of C. Comm. survey of Canawago Canal	\$5,700 91	\$5,828 45
5270	An. Report Sup't of Com'l Schools	91 75	1,638 66
2150	An. Report Regents of the University	1,064 49	2,218 16
3250	Message from the Governor	631 89	1,712 23
11,710	Total of five documents	\$3,949 134	\$6,445 93

VIRGINIA.—We stated in our last notice that the Virginia Congressional Delegation would stand 10 Whig to 10 Van Buren and Robert M. T. Hunter, personally Whig, but in principle a Loco-Foco; also, that the Senate stands 17 Whig to 15 Opposition; while the election to the House of Delegates of 68 Whigs to 62 Opposition of all shades was anticipated, leaving 4 Delegates to hear from.

We have since reports of the election of Opposition Delegates from Braxton and Lewis 1, Pendleton 1, and Peachontas 1, and a Whig from Logan—1 gain. Should these prove correct, the new House of Delegates will stand 60 Whig to 65 Opposition—4 Whig majority, and 6 on Joint Ballot. Not a crooked stick among them.

The seats of two Delegates on each side will probably be contested. The Whigs will probably gain one.

KENTUCKY.—It is now stated that John B. Thompson, Whig, is elected to Congress from the Harrodsburg District, and not John Kincaid. It is no matter which, since it is pretty certain that each has run ahead of "Free Tom Moore," who made a dishonorable attempt to run in between them by keeping dark till just before the Election, and then making a rush.

Wm. O. Butler, V. B., has 453 majority over Mr. Southgate in Col. Johnson's old District.

Landow W. Andrews, Whig, is said to be re-elected from the Fleming District.

Thus far the election of nine Whigs—Triplett, Underwood, Marshall, Davis, White, Thompson, Green, Andrews, Pope and Sprigg—and one Loco—Butler—is ascertained. The two remaining Districts have probably returned Sherrod Williams, Whig, and Linn Boyd, V. B.—in which case the Delegation will stand as last year.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 4th inst. after a Session of four months. The Harrisburg Telegraph remarks that the last was the shortest Annual Session for the last twenty-five years, and that an unusual amount of important business was transacted. One hundred and thirty-two Acts and fifteen Joint Resolutions were passed, including eight Acts that Gov. Porter killed by his Veto. One of these authorized the repayment to the United States and Harrisburg Banks of some \$250,000 borrowed from them by Gov. Ritner for the repair of the Juniata Canal, when suddenly destroyed by rain; another was an act providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the Legislature, (instead of their appointment by the Governor); another relating to Banks, and to provide for the better government thereof; another making taxable citizens of School Districts competent witnesses and jurors in cases where such Districts are parties; another to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, &c. The chief bills which have become laws are the great Revenue and Relief bill; one to provide for the appointment and election of Canal Commissioners, &c. Among the resolutions is one requiring the U. S. Senators from that State to vote or a repeal of the Sub-Treasury.

The Harrisburg Whig papers assert that Gov. Porter, while he vetoed the Bank bill, privately begged his friends to vote for it, so that it should pass notwithstanding! We presume this is an inference only. We believe there is little doubt that Gov. Porter is by no means sorry the bill has passed, though he could not approve it without alienating his Anti-Bank supporters. Several Members voted for it at last who had previously opposed it, declaring that they sacrificed themselves to save the State.

The Fire on Saturday.—Owing to the early hour at which our paper goes to press, we were unable to present the loss sustained by the several owners and occupants of the stores consumed on Saturday morning near the corner of Pearl and Wall streets. In No. 148 Pearl, Messrs. Richards, Barrett & Aborn lost \$40,000—insured; and Mr. Cochran about \$80,000—also insured. In the drug store No. 112 Water street, Mr. Wm. Rust lost about \$5,000, of which more than half was insured; S. Durand & Co., who had an office in the same building, lost from 15 to \$20,000 in notes and valuable papers on which there was no insurance; the loss on the buildings is about \$20,000. These estimates we find in the Journal of Commerce. At the Board of Brokers on Saturday the following list of the several offices and the amount insured at each was handed in:

Mutual Insurance Co.	\$10,000
Seventeenth Ward	12,000
Jederson Insurance Co.	10,000
Williamsburg	15,000
Mutual Safety	18,000
East River	6,000
Confederate	30,000
Firemen's	6,000
City	10,000
North American	4,000
Bowers	24,000
Howard	4,000
Long Island	11,000
United States	2,500
Hudson	12,000
Greenwich	1,500
Whole amount	\$180,000

Florida is indebted \$3,146,000, on which the annual interest is \$242,000, equal (says a St. Augustine paper) to \$60 per annum for each family. The worst of the business is that the Territory has nothing to show for it: it has been invested in Banks and other thriftless operations, and mainly lost.

The Jackson Democrat at Carlisle, Indiana, carries the name of RICHARD M. JOHNSON for next President.

We take pleasure in referring those of our readers who are in any degree afflicted with bad teeth to the advertisement of Mr. A. McLean in another column. They will find him skillful in his profession, urbane in his manners, as attentive to the ease and comfort of his patients as his duty will allow, and (what is quite as much to the point) extremely reasonable in his charges. His office is in Vesey-st., a few doors west of the Astor House.

The Religious Anniversaries.—This is the week usually observed by the various Benevolent Societies of our City as an anniversary occasion; and, as our readers have already been made aware, the Officers of the various Associations have made arrangements to hold in various parts of the city, throughout the week, exercises befitting the character and tending to promote the design of their several organizations. As this occasion is always one of deep and general interest we shall present each morning a succinct, but faithful and perspicuous account of the transactions of the preceding day and evening.

The exercises of the week were opened last evening by the 'New-York City Bible Society' the meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, which at an early hour was filled to overflowing. The usual exercises of religious worship were gone through with and a Sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE of Albany. His subject was founded on the expression of the early Martyr, Stephen, in which the Holy Scriptures are denominated 'the lively oracles of God.' The main purpose of his discourse was to vindicate the authority, explain the character, and set forth the ultimate aim of the Holy Scriptures. He examined their import, as including a historical account of God's dealings with the world, a prophetic declaration of the destiny of man and of Christianity, and as containing a vast system of religious doctrine, agreeing in all things with the dictates of Reason, but declaring truths of infinite moment to which reason of itself never could have attained. He examined and refuted the various objections urged by Deists against the divine authority of the Bible—showing that it demands belief in mysteries only in common with the religion of Nature and with Common Sense—that it contradicts none of our ideas of the divine perfections, but that it gives the only rational explanation of man's origin and of the fact of sin, and reveals the only means whereby he may escape its pollution and guilt. He alluded to the recent discoveries of Geology—saying that so far from leading to show the falsity of the Scriptural account of the Creation, they establish still more firmly the truth of that narration.

His remarks were very clearly expressed and his style eloquent and impressive. His discourse, however, seemed to us quite too long for the occasion: many of the congregation withdrew before it was finished, and of the remainder a large proportion became weary, not from any lack of ability or eloquence on the part of the speaker, but from the mere act of sitting so long a time.

At the conclusion of the sermon, some statistical facts were read, setting forth briefly the past operations and the future intentions of the Society. Owing to the distance from the speaker at which we were placed, and the confusion attending the withdrawal of a great number from the house, we were unable to obtain them in full. We understood, however, that above four thousand Bibles and more than six thousand Testaments have been distributed during the past year. The number of emigrants arrived at this port within a year past was stated at 62,797; and the arrival of a still larger number during the coming year is anticipated. An average of about ten thousand Seamen are at this port throughout the year, while the number of those occasionally here is more than forty thousand. The Society will confine its operations to their own city—seeking merely to supply every one of those thousands who are thus flocking to our shores with a copy of the Holy Bible. No philanthropist, no lover of his race and of social order, can look with indifference upon whatever efforts promise an accomplishment of this most desirable result.

This evening at half-past 7 o'clock the 'American Seamen's Friend Society' hold their annual celebration at the Tabernacle.

New-York Legislature.

In the ASSEMBLY on Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. After a long debate on Z. Clark's amendment for the consideration of the Northern Railroad, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

On Friday morning, various petitions were presented and referred, and several Committees reported. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report on the extension of the Elective Franchise. After several motions to postpone, which were each debated at some length, the special order of the day was called for, and sundry private bills were passed. The House then adjourned.

In the ASSEMBLY, on Friday, the Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill and various amendments were put and lost. Mr. Chaffield proposed a reduction of the amount of stock to be issued to \$1,550,000, and to discontinue the Genesee Valley Canal beyond Mr. Morris. This was debated until the adjournment.

On Saturday a request from the Executive Committee of the Public School Society of the City of New-York, that the Assembly would appoint a Committee to visit the Public Schools in this City, was read and laid on the table. Mr. Calver reported on the charges preferred against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, fully exculpating the officers and agents of the Company. After a long debate, a motion to print twice the usual number of copies was laid on the table. Sundry unimportant motions and bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

In SENATE on Friday, after many petitions on various subjects had been presented and referred, the following, among other bills, were read a third time and passed: To revive the charter of the Norwich and Berlin Turnpike Company—Ayes 25; for the preservation of game in certain Counties—Ayes 23. The bill to incorporate the Mutual Protection Life Insurance Company was laid on the table, and that relative to the Ithaca Insurance Company was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Skinner in the Chair, then returned to the consideration of the bill to extend the exemption of household furniture from sale under execution, &c. It was debated at some length by Senators Strong and Sibley in favor, and Lee and Root against its provisions. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned.

In SENATE, on Saturday, the Assembly bill to incorporate the Addison Turnpike Company was ordered to a third reading. Sundry matters of inconsiderable interest were then passed upon, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon adjourned.

First in Ohio.—Letter from a friend in Ohio, dated

WHITEHALL, THURSDAY CO. MAY 3, 1841.

"We had a furious frost in this part of Ohio last night. I think the frost, generally, is about used up. The season is very backward, and the wet weather continues. We farmers have a dark prospect before us, considering all things—including the scarcity of money."

Canal Tolls.—The amount of tolls received on the New-York Canals from the opening of the Canals was

In 1840, from April 20 to May 1—10 days.....\$94,929

1841, from April 24 to May 1—6 days..... 93,000

At this end, in 1841, the boats did not commence running till the 26th, owing to high water and a break.

The Legislature of Connecticut is politically divided as follows: Senate—20 Whig, 1 Opp. House—118 Whig, 66 Opp, 32 vacancies. Whig gain from last year, 3 Senators. Charles Woodward of Middletown is the Opposition Senator.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

The Mails of this morning bring nothing further from Logan County, Va., nor from Kentucky.

The report which we mentioned some days since, that Mr. LANE, M. C., of Indiana, was dead, has not been confirmed.

An extensive gang of burglars has recently been arrested in New-Orleans.

Fires at New-Orleans.—The N. O. Bee of the 1st inst. contains an account of an attempt to set fire to the office of A. M. Palfrey in that city, which, in connection with other circumstances, leads them to believe that an organized band of miscreants haunts New-Orleans, who are nightly employed in attempts at arson, and in whatever wickedness appears the most convenient. It appears that a small barrel, placed under a staircase, was set on fire, and but for a prompt discovery the whole house would have been in flames. Several attempts of a similar kind have been recently made in that city.

Murder Discovered.—The New-Orleans Picayune of the 1st says that the murder of a man named Guet, son of a former French Minister, perpetrated by his own slave, at the instigation of his wife, has recently been discovered in Rankin County, Miss. He had been missing fifteen months. His wife, at the time, asserted that he had gone to South Carolina on a visit to his friends. The daughter of the deceased could not give credit to the statement, and has since made repeated and extensive inquiries, which have resulted in the discovery of her father's bones, and ample testimony to convict the prisoners of the inhuman and brutal deed.

Attempt to Murder.—The Natchitoches papers state that an influential gentleman in that city was, a few days ago, shot by a fellow named Crowell, who stepped behind his victim and discharged two balls into his back. Mr. Wheeler, the gentleman wounded, lies in a very dangerous situation, while his assassin has been taken into custody.

The latest New-Orleans Bee says that a thief robbed a passenger on board the steamboat Sultana, on his last trip to Vicksburg, of a large package of money containing 15,015 dollars, which, unfortunately for the casual, turned out to be all in notes of the Brandon Bank, with the exception of \$15.

SERMONS ON REVIVALS. By REV. ALBERT BARNES. With an Introduction by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. New-York: John S. Taylor & Co. 145 Nassau.

This is the title of a little book by one of the ablest, most eloquent and most zealous preachers in the Presbyterian Church, upon a subject which must strike every mind as being of the highest and most permanent interest. Not only among those who profess merely a general regard for religious truth, but with the most devoted members of the most zealous Christian Churches, there has prevailed a wide and conscientious belief that the periodical or occasional excitements known as 'revivals' are dangerously opposed to the progress of sound religion, and calculated, in their ultimate effect, to accomplish any thing but the ends they propose. The Rev. Mr. BARNES in this series of Lectures maintains the opposite belief with clearness, force and great earnestness. He considers, first, the Theory of Revivals, the ends proposed to be effected by their agency, and the propriety of the means ordinarily employed; secondly, he proceeds to a vindication of Revivals and their influence on this country—contending that there are evils in all communities—of alliance, of compact, of association, and common pursuit—which can be overcome only by such influences as attend a revival of religion, and showing their desirableness from the peculiar condition of our own country—the entire disconnection of State and Religion—the interest which is exhibited in our religious as well as civil institutions by foreigners, and the love of gain and the sin of drunkenness which are said to be the besetting sins of the American People. The special importance of revivals in cities, their desirableness as influencing our manners, literature and general well-being, with the peculiar hindrances to their progress in our large towns, are separately and fully considered. The style is clear, energetic, always earnest, and occasionally eloquent. We know of no treatise on the same subject written in a more candid spirit or better deserving consideration.

TEMPERANCE.—The cause of Temperance is now exciting no little attention in Cleveland, Ohio. A 'Committee of Safety' has been organized, consisting of about a hundred members, who hold frequent meetings for the purpose of originating and putting into operation such means as they may deem advisable for the success of the temperance enterprise. Men of all parties and all religious denominations unite in the work, and the effect of these vigorous exertions is sensible and highly gratifying. Large accessions to the temperance societies have been obtained, especially from among the sailors, colored population and lower classes of that city. Public sentiment is also becoming very decidedly opposed to the licensing of grog-shops and tippling-stalls.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS FINLEY, to be Postmaster at Baltimore, Md.
HENRY CORTIS, Surveyor of the Revenue at Madisonville, La. vice W. Patterson, deceased.

THOMAS J. CHARTERS, Collector of the Customs at Edenton, N. C. vice Robert M. Nolen.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

NEW-YORK.—Harman C. Westervelt, Notary Public, in place of John Sloan, resigned.

ALBANY.—Isaac N. Comstock, of the City of Albany, Justice of the Peace for said City, in place of John O. Cole.

Alexander H. Piper, of Watervliet, Inspector of Beef and Pork. Strayer—John K. Hale, of Hornellsville, Master in Chancery, in place of Robert Campbell, Jr.

NEW-YORK.—James S. Thayer, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Farrie, deceased.

Morris M. Davidson, Notary Public, of the City of Albany, in place of Robert Campbell, Jr.

NEW-YORK.—James S. Thayer, Commissioner of Deeds, in place of John Farrie, deceased.

ALBANY.—Alexander H. Lovett, of the City of Albany, Notary Public for said City.

COLUMBIA.—Garshorn Bulkley, of Kinderhook, Master in Chancery, in place of William H. Tabor, resigned.

ALBANY.—Edith Peterson, of Otis, Inspector of Beef and Pork. Strayer—John K. Hale, of Hornellsville, Master in Chancery, in place of Benjamin M. Vanderveer.

MADISON.—Stephen Chapman, of Canastota, Supreme Court Commissioner, in place of Ichabod S. Spencer.

ARCHBOLD.—Nelson, of Nelson, Inspector of Beef and Pork. Strayer—James Wool, of Dexter, Inspector of Lumber.

JAMES McNaughton of Albany, Surgeon General of the Military of this State, in place of Richard Penzell, resigned.

NEW-YORK.—Charles F. Hoffman, Notary Public, (a re-appointment).

CHENANGO.—Philip Robinson, of Sherburne, Judge of the County Courts, in place of Charles York.

For The Tribune.

'PROSCRIPTION' PERSECUTION' REMOVALS?
Mr. Editor: I have just seen by the papers that my old Republican friend and true-hearted Whig, Col. Collins, has been removed from the office of Collector of Arrears of Taxes. He was the only Whig that was not removed by the Loco-Foco Corporation; but it was too much for Loco-Focism to bear that a single Whig should remain in office. It was to be supposed that, as an old citizen, and one who had spent a number of years in the service of the State and City, and but a short period had partook of the envenomings of office, he might have been continued in office. It was enough, however, that he was a Whig, and had the independence to speak his mind freely in favor of the election of our late worthy Chief Magistrate. I do not here intend any serious complaint: it was my right, and they exercised it. I must, however, enter my protest against the course pursued by the Loco-Foco papers, in the cry of Proscription, with regard to removals at the Custom-House, and at the same time when many of their friends are supplicating to be retained in office. I am firmly of the opinion that the removal of Col. Collins from office by the Corporation will be of no service to their party, but may injure many of their friends.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

The Apollo Association.—The Exhibition of this Association will soon close; therefore, who desire to visit it, should do so immediately. The collection is very interesting, and we intended ere this to have noticed it more in detail than we can at present: the time however has gone by, and we must forego it. The Association has done well, and made its exhibition more interesting by availing itself of old pictures—such as that of *Pennini*, belonging to the Boston Athenaeum, and several others—instead of confining its selections to those recently executed.

We were happy to observe on their table a Petition praying the Mayor and Common Council to submit to the people the project of a public Gallery of the Fine Arts, to be open constantly, with free admission. We have published, in the columns of the New-Yorker, a series of letters on this subject from the pen of a correspondent, himself an Artist, which we have reason to believe have not been without a beneficial influence in promoting an enlightened and liberal public sentiment on this subject. We know many who are in favor of such a plan as has been proposed in those letters, and as is now embodied in the petition to which we have made allusion. We trust they will take an early opportunity to signify their approval.

MONEY MARKET.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 8.

75 shares U. S. Bank	3 3/4	171	90 shares Mechanics' Bank	96
50 do do	3 3/4	171	35 do Mechanics' B Ass.	77
100 do do	3 3/4	171	25 do Vicksburg	81
175 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
125 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
50 do do	3 3/4	171	100 do do	81
25 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
10 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
5 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
2 1/2 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1 1/2 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
3/4 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1/2 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1/4 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1/8 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1/16 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81
1/32 do do	3 3/4	171	50 do do	81